## Mr. Mackenzie, who had shown a lit-

tle resentment at being corrected as to the activities of the civic associations,

"The Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce are plutocratic organiza-Commerce are plutocratic organizations. They go in for profits only. The citizens' associations ought to go in for greater questions than getting sewers and sidewalks and should take a hand in the broad questions relating to the government of the city."

"I hope you didn't take it that I said all the efforts made in the city of Washington are altruistic," said Sentator Works.

Mr. Mackenzie continued in his argu-

Mr. Mackenzie continued in his argument that there should be a change of government and that the people of the District had no way to express themselves properly through the present channels. Half turning to the present channels. Half turning to the press table, he announced:

"The newspapers here are more or less controlled by special interest and I hope they will make a note of it." He continued saying that the tax reform association has no complaint to make of the District government, but that he personally would rather see the officials elected by the people.

"Isn't the modern trend of government toward efficiency?" asked Representative Gard. sentative Gard.

"Yes."
"And if, as you say, you have an efficient government here now, why should you want change?"
"The ideal is efficiency," replied Mr. Mackenzie, "but it should be combined with democracy."

## Attacks Citizens' Committee.

Mr. Mackenzie attacked the "humility" of the citizens' joint committee declaring that it had come before the congressional committee admitting freely that the people of the District had no rights and seeming to glory in the fact, and using it as an argument to bolster up the half-and-half plan. He read from the citizens' committee brief a quotation, which he interpreted as declaring that a local self-govern-ment of municipal affairs could not be

established here.

Mr. Worthington interrupted to point out that the citizens' committee brief had made no such assertion, but merely pointed out that Congress could not delegate to the citizens of the District general legislative powers. He said that the Supreme Court of the United States had determined this in its de-

"Perhaps I misinterpreted the state-ment in the citizen's committee brief," said Mr. Mackenzie. "I am sorry that the United States Supreme Court has the United States Supreme Court has so held, but I am glad that the citizens' committee does admit that a form of municipal government could be established here under charter of Congress, and that it is not opposed to it."

The representatives of the citizens' committee merely smiled at the last suggestion of Mr. Mackenzie.

Turning to the civil service question

Turning to the civil service question which has been aired somewhat during the present hearing, Mr. Mackenzle said the adoption of the system had changed Washington from a city of boarding houses into a city of homes, since the government employes can come to Washington now with some assurance that they will not be turned out of office to make room for spoils hunters. "They bring their families to Washington now and buy homes," he said. "This makes Washington like other cities of this part of the country."

Representative Gard agked:
"What practical plan of self-govern-Furning to the civil service question

What practical plan of self-govern ment for the District have you to sug-

## Suggests Charter From Congress. "Congress could grant the District a charter giving specific directions as to municipal powers," replied Mr. Mac-

"If the local government determined what should be the expenses of the capital," said Senator Works, "should the government be expected to pay one-

knew of none.

"The people of the District have received \$170,000,000 from the national government," said Representative Rainey.

"If they had had representatives in Con-

"If they had had representatives in Congress as you suggest, all the time, how much more do you think they would have gotten out of Congress?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Mackenzie, "but while we have not had representatives in Congress, certain influences seem to have been at work obtaining legislation here, and if we had elected representatives in Congress the legislative benefits might have been more evanly distributed over the city."

How to Separate Government. Representative Cooper sought to get from Mr. Mackenzie a detailed state. ment showing how he would separate the municipal from the general government expenses in the District. He asked, first, what Mr. Mackenzie would do about the police here, which are needed both by the citizens and by the federal government. Mr. Mackenzie admitted the problem was hard, but recom-

mended that the national government control the police of the District, with perhaps a subordinate District police force. that the private citizens and the gov-ernment both made use of the fire de-

partment.
"Your analogy comparing Washington's position in regard to the national
government to the position of other
cities to the governments of states
fails there, it seems to me," said Mr.

Cooper.
Senator Works called attention also to the fact that it would be difficult to determine just how far the paving and care of the broad streets of the capital was a local function.

Mr. Mackenzie insisted that the fre department should be paid for almost entirely by the people of Washington, declaring that the federal government should not pay more than one-tenth the charge.

Yet there are records of great value.

Yet there are records of great value

Yet there are records of great value stored in buildings here by the government which if destroyed by fire would be a great loss," pointed out Representative Cooper.

Mr. Worthington called attention to the fact that three fires had broken out in the Geological Survey building. Representative Cooper said that the government was paying 2400,000 a year

y interested? Do you think that the ederal government establishment here hould leave those matters entirely to should leave those matters entirely to any body of men elected by the peo-ple of the District of Columbia?" "I assume." replied Mr. Mackenzie, "that Congress will always exercise paramount jurisdiction here, and that if the District government should fail to make proper provisions for these mat-ters Congress could step in and say

ters Congress could step in and say 'We have inspected your sewers and sanitation, and find that unless you do better we will have to revoke your "But isn't that autocratic?" suggested "But isn't that autocratic?" suggested Senator Chiiton. "It seems to me that there you give away your whole scheme of self-government. You would be hold-ing the sword of Damocles over the people here. In other words, you could

## govern yourselves as long as we liked the way you did it." Half-and-Half Plan "Scores."

Mr. Mackenzie turned to the subject of highways in his written statement making some suggestions as to the way they could be cared for under his proposed form of government, his idea being principally that an engineer offi-

cer be placed in control. "Unless we can find a better plan," ne said. "How about the half-and-half plan as a better one?" inquired Mr. Worthing-

ton. "If we cannot get a better one, l would suggest that," Mr. Mackenzie re-"For this relief, much thanks," Mr.

emarked:
"The half-and-half has scored once. "The half-and-half has scored once."
Mr. Mackenzie went on to express his belief that charities and corrections and schools should be paid for entirely by the District of Columbia. Representative Gard interjected the opinion that he believed there might be some justice in that idea.

Mr. Mackenzie then turned upon the subject of the proportion of values of land owned privately in the District of Columbia to land owned by the United States government. Mr. Mackenzie read from his brief as follows:

## Comparison of Values.

"Hereto is a copy of a statement furthrough the courtesy of the District Comnissioners, showing the assessed value of property subject to taxation, and the approximate value of property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia. Ac-cording to this statement, the true values of privately owned property (being 50 per cent greater than the assessed value) are as follows:

"Value of land, \$312,127.977; value of

"value of land, \$312,127,377; value of buildings and improvements, \$273,018,647; lotal, \$585,146,624.
"The full values of property owned by the United States government, including parks and reservations (being likewise 50 per cent greater than assessed value), are as follows:

"The present population of the Disict is, in round numbers, 350,000, and, in the basis of the foregoing figures, he per capita value of land and im-

Cooper referred also to the fact trict are approximately as follows:

ment within the confines of the District of Columbia was that the expenses of the District should be shared in of the District should be shared in proportion to the land holdings, measured in single-tax manner on the ground values alone. In this contention he met a giant in the path in the way of Representative Cooper.

Mr. Mackenzie said: "If we had a scientific method of taxation here we could raise seven-ninths of our share of the expense as readily as we now raise one-half. The proportion of private land to government land in value, single-tax method, is as seven to two."

"Do the people passing a government single-tax method, is as seven to two."
"Do the people passing a government building make it valuable in the same manner as people passing a retail dry goods store?" asked Representative Cooper. "The people were brought here by the government. Can the same standard be used in measuring the value of the government property as

a retal
Representa

people were brounded government. Can the sa

andard be used in measuring to value of the government property a can be used for measuring the value of a retail dry goods store here?

"Suppose the government were to relinquish the property now occupied by it, and go to another city, could the United States sell for retail store purposes the land the United States now owns and occupies here? As a matter of fact the value would not be here if the government were not here."

"What would pay for them."

"What would happen," asked Representative Cooper, "if under your plan the city should fail to appropriate properly and sufficiently for sewers, ire protection, police protection and on? Are not the President and his binet, and both houses of Constituted."

"But the government is here continued to the government is here continued to the first the government is here continued to the government were not here."

"But the government is here continued to the government is here continued to the government were not here."

"But the government is here continued to the government is here continued to the government were not here."

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"If this were continued to the government is here."

"If this were continued to the government were not here."

"In the government were not here."

ness concern. But here there was nothing until the government came, and if the government moved away there wouldn't be any other use for the property. You couldn't sell it for business purposes and this community would

"What is the conclusion of your argu-"What is the conclusion of your argument?" asked Mr. Mackenzie.
"You cannot say the proportion of the government's support should be in proportion to the ground occupied by it. The government is interested in and receives the protection of the health department, the police department, the fire department and other things and should pay for these services. The government should not be in the position of a mendicant; it should make a contribution, and a good one, annually. tribution, and a good one, annually. I cannot see how it could proportion its share on the basis of ground values."

## Tax Reform Association Presents Argument Before

Congress Joint Committee A plea for a change in the method of axation in the District and for local self-government was made today by W. D. Mackenzie of the Tax Reform Association in his testimony before the joint select committee of Congress investigating the fiscal relations between the United States and the District gov-

ernment. Mr. Mackenzie's argument was, in part, as follows: "The argument which, I shall present this morning falls logically under sevn main heads, which form, as it were, links in a chain. The propositions which

shall advance are as follows: "I. The form of government and the iscal system established by the act of June 11, 1878, have done much for the development of the National Capital, but the results have not been entirely beneficial.

In the building opend civic life, and be animated by the soul of democracy, without which the external beauty of the city will soon perish.

eneficial.
"2. While we all recognize the paranount control and responsibility of congress in the District of Columbia nunicipal self-government is needed so far as purely local affairs are con-cerned, so that Washington may be made in all respects a model American ity and a worthy capital of the repub-

lic.

"3. Congress has power to grant the right of local self-government to the people of Washington, and there is no valid reason why the residents of this city should be deprived of any of the political or judicial rights which are enjoyed by their fellow citizens in all or any of the states of the Union.

"4. There is a natural line of demarcation between federal and municipal functions in the National Capital.

## Two Methods of Adjustment.

"5. There are two methods whereby and the United States government may gating federal and municipal expenses. and second, apportioning cost according Value of land.......\$199,551,470,00 and second, apportioning cost according to the relative value of land in the

was exernment be expected to pay one alf of the sums expended for improvements for the capital the federal government of the capital the federal government of the capital the federal government should pay for, "replied M. Mackenzie when the probably nearer to full value he of the same through the paid for by the District. The people here should be already to the troubles which existed in Washington M. Mackenzie when the capital the property at the full legal rate. The roubles which existed in Washington for the property at the full legal rate. The problem should be studied in their property at the full legal rate. The problem should be studied in their property at the full legal rate, the problem should be studied in their problem should be studied in their full beat they changed conditions now exist, and the grave of the District. They did the best they of the property at the full legal rate, the problem should be studied in their problem should "The committee is at this end of the room, suggested Representative Cooper, interrupting Mr. Mackenzie, who turned and apologized, saying that he was more used to addressing meetings of citizens than congressional committees.

Senator Chilton wanted to know if any census had ever been taken of the District to show how many of the people of the District to show how many of the people of the District to show how many of the people of the District to show how many of the people of the District to show how many of the people of the District to show how many of the people of the District to show how many of the people of the District to show how many of the people of the District to show how many of the people of the District to show how many of the people of the District to show how many of the people of the District have given by the poorary resignation.

In the congressional document above referred to there is ample evidence that many of the small homes of Washington are assessed far above the two-thirds limit.

In this connection, it is a fact of some significance that in the assessment of 1893, when a special effort was made as a result of Representative Tom L. Johnson's investigations to arrive at a correct proportion between the people of the District have given by the poorary resignations.

Provides a Fixed Description of the proper form of government for the District of Columbia, and therefore touch upon the effects of the political as well as the fiscal system. In the first place, the system has the shad therefore touch upon the effects of the political as well as the fiscal system. In the first place, the system has the shad therefore touch upon the effects of the political as well as the fiscal system. In the first place, the system has the shad therefore touch upon the effects of the political as well as the fiscal system. In the assessment in the provided funds for paying off a large provided funds for paying off a large provided funds for paying off a large provided funds for paying of a large provide

Tom L. Johnson's investigations to arrive at a correct proportion between land and improvement values, the official percentages were 73 per cent for land and 27 per cent for improvements. In view of all the circumstances, the total value of land, stated by the assessor at \$312,000,000, can safely be increased to \$350,000,000 and a corresponding decrease made in improvement values, which would make the proportionate amount for each item as follows:

"The present system has provided a definite and fixed ratio between the amounts to be contributed, respectively, from federal revenues and from local taxation. This advantage has been fully set forth in the brief of the citizens' joint committee. So long as the expenses of the District government may continue to be defrayed under a joint partnership arrangement, it is, of course, an advantage to have a fixed ollows:
Value of land, \$350,000,000; value of mprovements, \$235,000,000. Total, \$585,-

"In some respects the present system of appropriating funds has favored va-

slum conditions for the poorest-paid class of workers in this city.

"The present system has encouraged mendicancy and extravagance. If we had to pay the full cost of all local improvements from the District revenues, we would draw the line against a great many schemes for large expenditures of funds for the District. Census figures show that Washington is a very costly city as compared with other cities of the same size.

Works of beautification and construction in an about the National Capital. But when it comes to municipal matters, it seems to be eminently desirable that Congress should relieve itself of these functions and turn them over to the people of the District, who alone are interested in them, and the people of the District should be employed to tax themselves to cover the cost of municipal service.

Attitude of Uncle Sam.

## Attitude of Uncle Sam. Government Is Efficient.

"If I were Uncle Sam, I think I

"It is only just to say that the mu- should say to the people of the Disnicipal government of Washington un- trict: 'My children, this District is my der the present system has been mark- farm. I own it, and I intend to retain ed by a high degree of efficiency, as control of it. I intend to improve and compared with other cities. The men beautify it in every way I can. But I selected for the office of Commissioner want you boys and girls to attend to have usually been men of high intelli- your own business here without bothgeuce and character, In my judgment, ering the old man about it. If you the present District administration is want your children taught, if you want an exceptionally able and progressive one and is as democratic in its method of as is possible under an autocratic form of government, frequently holding public hearings in which citizens of the District are invited to state their wants.

"In summing up, it may be said that the present system is very far from being a perfect one. It has some advantages and some disadvantages. Perhaps its worst feature is the spirit of subserviency and mendicancy which it develops. Its best feature has been that it is pulling the District out of debt and has laid the foundations for a beautiful and worthy national capital.

"Coming now to the second head, we have to consider for a moment the paramount authority of Congress in this federal District, and also whether it is necessary or desirable to have it is necessary or desirable to have local self-government in order that Washington may be made the model city and the worthy National Capital which it should be.

Desire a Model City.

want your children, if you want system, and small parks and play-grounds for your children, if you want anything to make life better for your selves in this local community, go ahead and take such action as you find necessary. You pay your bills, and I will pay mine. You are all of age and should carry your own pocketbooks. I will not interfere with you in any way, provided that you will do nothing to interfere with my necessary way, provided that you will do nothing to interfere with my necessary work on my big farm, known as the District of Columbia. I will set you up in business for yourselves, and may you live long and prosper."

"Coming directly to the main problem, which is to determine the proper proportion of the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia—which shall be borne by the said District and the United States, respectively—there appears to be two available methods, provided that the half-and-half system is not to be continued. "There can be a complete separation of national and municipal functions. Under this plan, as st an exceptionally able and progressive good water supply, good street car

voice in its management. We may count

on except by federal officials?. .
"We are told that Washington must

Room for Self-Government. "Under the Constitution, national con-

rol and national authority will always prevail in this federal District, but

here is room enough for a subordinate

political body through which the resi-

dents of the District may live their

own municipal life. Just as states grant

charters to cities without impairing

state authority, so may the national

government grant a charter for local

purposes to the city of Washington

without impairing in any way the par-

amount authority of the national gov

which it should be.

Desire a Model City.

"In spite of the prevailing apathy and indifference there are many of the residents of this city who desire to help in the development of a model city. Some of us would like to see modern municipal markets, coal yards and ice plants in this city. We would like to see our alley slums eliminated and sanitary dwellings provided at a low rental for those who are now crowded together in disease-breeding quarters. We should like to see Great Falls developed, so that our city streets and homes might be lighted by electricity at a minimum cost.

"But our hands are tied until Congress syste the word and appropriates" and municipal that the expenses of the District, as the residents of other cities do, from the proceeds of municipal taxation. "Under the alternative plan the United States and the District residents would contribute toward the expenses of the District in proportion to the relative value of land, or of land and buildings under national and private ownership.

## Assessments in District.

minimum cost.

"But our hands are tied until Congress says the word and appropriates the money. We have a local government, but officially at least we have no vicinity for the money. We have a local government, but officially at least we have no "I come now the same than the same t "I come now to the question of taxaourselves fortunate if occasionally we can secure a hearing before one of the District committees of Congress on behalf of some local measure in which we are interested.

"Is this a rational state of affairs? Is it right that practically nothing may be done for the civic life of Washington except by federal officials?" tion and assessments in the District of trict building to pay his taxes. For this reason, renters as well as home owners are interested in a just system

ton except by federal officials?.

"We are told that Washington must be a great national city, but can it be a truly American city so long as it is not governed in accordance with the principles upon which our republic was founded? To be a great national capital Washington must have not only magnificent avenues, boulevards, parks and monuments—not only beautiful externals—but it must have a well develue.

To be a great national capital washington must have not only magnificent avenues, boulevards, parks and monuments—not only beautiful externals—but it must have a well develue. buildings from taxation will encour-age the erection of additional build-ings, and this will also tend to lower

> "A word as to taxes on personal prop-"A word as to taxes on personal property. The trouble with personal taxes is that those that own the most personal property can most readily conceal it, as it is usually in the form of securities, jewelry, etc., whereas the tools and working outfit of a mechanic and the furniture of a small home cannot be concealed.
> "The government employes of this "The government employes of this

city are underpaid. But if the local system of taxation can be so revised that rentals, prices and the cost of home sites will be lowered, it will effect a material improvement in the financial status of government em-

## Need of Low Rentals.

"In have shown the desirability of local self-government in the District, provided that it is constitutional and practicable. I come now to the third point. Is there any valid reason why the residents of this federal District should be deprived of any of the rights of American citizenship?

"In the brief of the citizens' joint "According to the estimate of the Tax Pacara Association, the correct divi-"In the brief of the citizens' joint committee, certain court decisions are quoted which would seem to imply that the residents of the District have no political and few judicial rights.

"Our friends of the citizens' joint committee seem to say to Congress, with tears in their voices, "We are in an abject and fallen condition. We have no rights and we are glad of it. But when it comes to money matters, we linsist that the nation shall be generous "According to the estimate of the Tax sion between land and improvement values is \$350,000,000 for land and \$235,000,000 for improvements, making up the total of \$585,000,000 shown by the assessors' report for the fiscal year 1914. If all improvements were exempted from taxation on land values doubled, the total revenue from realty values would be approximately \$7.000.000, or an in-

any one that people residing in the same and equitable assessment of property, including an increase in the number of municipal self-government.

"In 1802 Congress granted its first that the including an increase in the number of municipal self-government was ushered to the city of Washington, which enjoyed the right of local self-government until 1871, when the territorial form of government was ushered in the power to delegate authority to a subordinate body in the District of Columbia is settled by the historical fact that Congress, between 1802 and 1871, granted a series of municipal charters to the city of Washington.

"As an offset to the hopeless humility of the citizens' joint committee, I want to call attention to a few refreshing minority reports submitted to the Senate of Alabama, in which he prolular government in the abandonment of popular government in the is not far distant when they will be enacted into law.

"There is really nothing which need to will not vanish if we approach them in the spirit of reason and in the spirit of institute and fair play.

Separation of Functions.

we should by 3.25 per capita instead of the comparison of the class and promoters. It is a well the prevent and a proper capita while of land and improvements and property of the provements of comparison of Ownership.

Taving of comparison of Own

# IS EXPECTED HOURLY

Carranza Forces Said to Be Greatly Outnumbered by the

DOUGLAS, Ariz., October 29.-Reinforced by a consignment of artillery, which arrived this morning, the Carranza garrison of Agua Prieta, across the border from here, awaited at noor today an attack by a greatly superior force of followers of Gen. Villa. opening of a battle, which it is betance of Villa as a factor in the Mexican situation, is expected hourly. Gen. Calles, commanding at Agua Prieta, had about 3,700 effective troops, more than twenty three-inch field more than twenty three-inch field guns and about fifty machine guns. A Villa force of from 6,000 to 12,000 men, with twenty-eight field guns, was ad-vancing on the town.

United States Troops in Readiness. Meanwhile on this side of the border 5,000 American troops, with sixteen field guns, was prepared to prevent the combatants from doing damage to American life and property.

American life and property.

Word was received today that 5,000 Carranza troops were coming by rail through United States territory to strengthen the Agua Prieta garrison. Twenty-five hundred men with their arms in bond in a sealed car will arrive here from Piedras Negras tomorrow, it was stated by Rodolfo Graduna, Mexican consul here. A similar force will follow Sunday or Monday.

## Villa Forces Not Sighted.

Sixteen seventy-five-millimeter or three-inch guns and twenty-two machine guns arrived today in bond for Gen. Calles, Consul Graduna said. The villa forces had not been sighted, but an attack was expected momentarily an attack was expected momentarily.

Villa's situation, it was stated, would permit no alternative, for his troops are in a country practically without water, with scant provisions, and no excess ammunition.

His forces are between the border and the Carranza troops under Gen.

Diagnaz which are reported northeast-

Dieguez, which are reported northeast ward from the Guaymas district, i southern Sonora. In Dieguez's path however, is Urbalajo with 8,000 Yaqu Indians holding Anavacachi pass, fif teen miles west of here.

# DIDN'T SAY PRESIDENT FAVORED HIS PLANS

Secretary Redfield Denies Mr. Wilson Agreed to Method to Check Influx of Inferior Goods.

all circles today about the report that of Commerce is in "bad" with the President because of published stories that the President has favorably re ceived suggestions of Mr. Redfield as to the best plans of preventing the pos sible dumping of cheap European goods into this country after the close of the

war. Mr. Redfield today made sweeping de-Mr. Redfield today made sweeping de-nials that he had given anybody the impression that the President had ac-cepted his plans and telegraphed the editor of a New York paper demand-ing a refutation of statements by that paper as to Mr. Redfield's attitude, and suggesting that the correspondent of the paper be directed to be more care-ful in the future.

The White House yesterday felt com-pelled to announce that the President

The White House yesterday felt compelled to announce that the President had not accepted the plans of anybody and was giving the subject careful consideration. No explanation was to be had there today of the inside reasons for the statement, but there are unofficial hints that the White House is tired of claims that the President has decided upon any particular method of curing the possible evils of the future. The President received bitter complaints against Mr. Redfield's handling of the Eastland disaster at Chicago, but gave them no serious attention, feeling that the president received bitter complaints afternoon by Harold J. Tennant, particular method of the British occurred shortly after 1:30 this morning. After the first attack the infantry surfers occurred shortly after 1:30 this morning. them no serious attention, feeling that Mr. Redfield had done the best that was possible under the circumstances. There was talk then that Mr. Redfield might be forced out of the cabinet, but it died away, and now come intimations that the President does not relish so much talk

## WILL OF DAVID TALTY SUBJECTED TO CONTEST

Estate Left to a Friend, After Bequests of \$5 Each to

Relatives.

James Talty, a brother of David Taly, who died at Atlantic City, September 30, filed a caveat today protesting against the probate of his brothers will. Others mentioned as opposed to the probate are Robert C. Talty and Joseph Prince, nephews, and Catherine Prince and Mamie P. Greer, nieces. The estate is estimated at about \$70,000 and consists of real estate in Washington and Atlantic City.

The will which is protested by the relatives was executed April 15, 1910, and provides bequests of \$5 each to a brother, James Talty, a nephew, Robert Talty, and to each of the children of Taity, and to each of the centuck of his sister, Mary E. Prince. The remaining estate is devised to a friend, John F. Pearson.
Through Attorneys Daniel Thew Wright and T. Morris Wampler the caveators contend that the testator was not of sound mind when the will was made: that he made no declaration that the results is last will nor did be

AND SERB ARMY IS

(Continued from First Page.) ens telegraphs, under Thursday's date that the aspect of operations on the Serbian front is changing since the French successes at Veles and Stru- LOYALTY OF GENERAL

NISH THREATENED

mitsa. The Bulgarians, he says, are on the defensive northward along the Nish railroad. Nish railroad.

A big battle is expected in the neighborhood of 1stip, toward which the Franco-Serbian army is marching. The Bulgarians are intrenching themselves on the heights around the town.

According to dispatches received by Athens newspapers, the Bulgarians operating in the valley of the lower Timok, between Grehovo and Strumitsa, have been cut off and annihilated.

A dispatch from Saloniki says that a Bulgarian column moving toward Katsinik and Mitrovitza is seeking to join hands with the Austrians who have crossed the Drina.

Allies' Situation Held Grave. ROME, October 29 .- The gravity of the situation in the Balkans, from the standpoint of the entente allies, is emreached the Messaggero. This newspaper states that the allied forces landed at Saloniki are insufficient, and that thirty or forty days will be required to place adequate reinforcements on the fighting front.

SOFIA, October 28, via London, October 29 (delayed) .- The occupation of southern Macedonia is an accomplished fact, according to advices received here. South of the Vranya-Katchania line the Bulgarians, reports say, either have established their authority or the Maceby Villa forces on Agua Prieta, the Mexican town just across the border. The United States troops, which are government, subject to the approval of the authorities. Among the Macedonian communities which are reported to have taken this action are Monastir, Perlepe. Ochrida, Kroucheve and Strouga. Macedonian volunteers are fighting with the regulars against the Serbians.

of the Austrian, German and Bulgarian vain. troops and the occupation of the last

Numerous vesseis are now engaged in removing the mines and other obstructions, and communication between Hungary and Bulgarla and Turkey will begin forthwith, although travel by river will necessarily be slower than by the all-rail route through mid-Serbia. The entire re-establishment of traffic is U. S. Infantry on the Rio Grande expected within a few weeks.

liamentary undersecretary for war.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Bryan Thomas Mahon gained fame as leader of the expedition that marched to the relief of Mafeking in the South African war. The relief of that town caused greater joy in of that town caused greater joy in England than any other single event of the war. It was stoutly defended against the Boers for seven months by

# REPORT OF QUARREL OVER FUNDS DENIED

IN GREATER PERIL Carranza's Agent Contradicts Story of Dispute Between First Chief and Obregon.

IS SHOWN IN DISPATCHES

Officer to Go to Agua Prieta the Moment He Receives Orders, Says

Juan N. Amador.

Juan N. Amador, confidential agent at Washington of the de facto Mexican government of Gen. Carranza, today issued a denial of reports appearing in the morning papers to the effect that Gen. Carranza has had a bitter quarrel with Gen. Obregon, his principal military chieftain, over the distribution of funds for military uses, and that Gen Obregon had placed Gen. Carranza under arrest at Torreon. The reports appeared under San Antonio date lines

thirty or forty days will be required to place adequate reinforcements on the fighting front.

Rumania Mobilizes 450,000.

A Saloniki correspondent learns from a reliable source that Rumania has mobilized 450,000 men, of whom 200,000 are concentrated on the Bulgarian frontier and the rest on the Hungarian frontier, where impregnable defenses have been constructed.

last night.

Mr. Amador, in a statement made public by him, says, in part:

"In contravention of the false dispatch above referred to I may say that I am in receipt today of a telegram from Mr. Carranza, dated at Torreon last night and signed by him personally. In proof of Gen. Obregon's entire loyalty I am informed that that distinguished officer will go to Agua Prieta the moment he may receive orders from Mr. Carranza, should his presence be needed there." last night

## Gen. Funston Prepared. Gen. Funston has reported to the War

Department that with the arrival at Douglas, Ariz., of additional United States troops he will be prepared to guard United States territory against violation during the impending attack by Villa forces on Agua Prieta, the Strouga. Macedonian volunteers are fighting with the regulars against the Serbians.

Serbian Forces Deemed Weak.

The advance of the Bulgarian troops has been due to the comparatively weak Serbian forces they have met and the assistance given them by Macedonians, according to reports from reliable sources, which add that only a few bad mountain roads through Montenegro now connect Serbia with the outside world.

The Austro-German advance is being impeded by bad roads. Since the beginning of their offensive there have been only three days on which no rain has fallen. The mountain plateaus are already deeply covered with snow.

Danube Traffic Will Be Slow.

AUSTRIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, via London, October 29.—The junction of the Austrian, German and Bulgarian troops and the occupation of the last metallance in the fight with his back against the international border. Several thousand additional men sent to him by Gen. Carranza will cross United States territory from Piedras Negras and Laredo by train and under guard of American troops.

Unofficial advices have reached here that the Villa governor of Sonora has fallen. The mountain plateaus are already deeply covered with snow.

Banube Traffic Will Be Slow.

AUSTRIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, via London, October 29.—The junction of the Austrian, German and Bulgarian troops and the occupation of the last troops and the occupation of the last troops and the occupation of the last the service of the Mexican embassy here

Messages to the Mexican embassy here Serbian positions on the Danube means the speedy reopening of that river for traffic.

Numerous vessels are now engaged in removing the mines and other obstructions, and communication between Hungary and Bulgarla and Turkey will.

## NO CASUALTIES REPORTED.

fantry was reinforced by half a troop of the 3rd Cavalry from Hidalgo, three miles distant.

The relief J. P. Morgan Undergoes Operation NEW YORK, October 29 .- J. P. Morgan underwent an operation for appendicitis at his country home at Glen a small force.
Sir Bryan Mahon, who is fifty-three years of age, also saw distinguished service in India and Egypt.

dicitis at his country home at Gien Cove, Long Island, today. The operation was reported successful, and Mr. Morgan is resting comfortably.

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